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A COLLECTION OF

## SONGS, GMANTS AND MXMWS.

DESIGNEDFOR

## 亿ubenile Classes, Sifools and Siminaries.

CONTAININGA
COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

BYB_F-BAKER-

BOSTON:
CHASE, NLOHOLS AND HILL. NEW YORK: PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN \& MASON. PHILADELPHIA: J. B. LIPPINCOTT \& CO. CINCINNATI: RICKEY, MALLORY \& CC. CLEVELAND: INGHAM \& BRAGG.

- DETROIT: PUTNAM, SMTTH \& CO, ST. EOXIS: E. K. WOODARD. -


## Rutury Y: Sum aminem <br> PREFACE.

In preparing the present work, the Author has aimed at furnishing a reliable and pleasant guido for the first stages of a musical education. He feels that a heavy responsibility is laid upon every one who undertakes the task of preparing Music books for the young, and he has endeavored to keep this constantly in view in the progress of the work which is now completed. He has too often been compelled to dig up the foundations laid by uninformed or careless persons, to be willing himself to impose upon any other teacher this labor, discouraging alike to teacher and pupil, and he has sought to avoid this by attending carefully to the following particulars.

First, the Style of the Music.
Every well-informed musician is surprised, and even disgusted, at the reckless disregard of anytbing like musical
symmetry, displayed by some who undertake musical composition. It has been the author's constant endeavor to achieve and preserve this symmetry of form in every piece in this book, however short or simple. Knowing that the most perfect liberty is always enjoyed in conformity with judicious laws, he has striven to follow this principle even in the humblest department of his labor.

Second, the Style of the Poetry.
Here, of course, the work has been one of selection, and the author feels confident that the words he has chosen are freo frem any objection. Not only has he excluded everything that would tend in the slightest degree to injure the pupiL iniorally or intellectually,-which would be expected as a matter of course,-but he has also carefully endeavored to beneft bs well as please; to present such songs as may
be retained in the pupil's memory to his advantage, both intellectually and morally. He hopes that in the feeling and thought of these words, they are neither too old or too young, and that they may add to the pleasure derived from the music, instead of taking from it, as is too often the case.

Third, the Mutual Adaptation of the Music and the Poetry.

The music should sing the sentiment of the words, and the words should speak the feeling of the music. When the words are joyous, the music should be so; when they are sad, so must the music be. When the sense and feeling of the words pauses, the music should pause ; and when they are uninterrupted, the music should flow on unbroken. These statements are so obviously founded on principle, that they seem almost superfluous, and the author has only made them because observation has shown him that they are sometimes forgotten.

Fourth, a Regular System of Instruction.

In music, as in every other department of study, the most rapid and satisfactory advance is the fruit of the most systematic regularity of effort. A teacher who has a distinct plan of operation before him, can accomplish in three months, what one without such a'plan would fail of in a year. With such a regular system, the pupil is conscious of advancing step by step, and has a clear view of the territory already conquered. He is not lost among unknown forests and hills, but is travelling delightfully over a carefully surveyed country, of which he has the map. Every step that he ascends shows him plainer the whole that is bolow him, and renders easier that which is to come. He never has anything to do over again, but proceeds straight on towards the lofty summit, which so few have had the genius and perseverance actually to attain.

It is the hope of the author, in presenting this little book to the public, that it may not fail entirely of accomplishing the end for which he sends it forth.

Boston, October, 1860.

## INTRODUCTION.

Sound is the sensation produced by the vibration of the air, or some other medium with which the ear is in contact.

There are two kinds of sound; that which is the result of uniformly even vibration is called Tone, while that arising from irregular yibration is called Noise.

The pitch of tone is grave or acute-high or low-in proportion as the vibrations of which it is the result are more or less rapid.

The uniformity of the vibrations producing tone affects the auditory nerve agreeably, while the confused vibrations of which noise is the rosult, produce the opposite effect; therefore, the idea of noise or tone, as the case may be, is communicated to the mind through the vibrations affecting the organ of hearing.

There are three attributes essential to the ex-
istence of Tone, viz: Pitch, Force and Duration. Pitch is that attribute which distinguishes Tone from Noise; a tone may be grave or acute, still preserving its characteristic, pitch. Force is the degree of loudness to which a tone is manifested: a tone is more or less loud as the degree of Force is augmented or diminished. Duration is that interval of Time in which the tone is uttered or expressed; a tone is longer or shorter, as the interval of time in which it appears is more or less long.

The relative condition of tones with respect to their Pitch, Force, Duration and Accent, is the basis of Musical Notation. Although the latter is not an essential attribute of tone, still it enhances the beauty of music and obviates that monotony which would otherwise arise from the want of accentuation.

## LESSON ONE.

In the early stages of his instruction, the master will teach mainly by giving examples to his pupils for their imitation, in singing the scale by numerals. He will sing the first tone of the scale to the numeral One, - the pupils singing it after him; this may be repeated many times, till the pupils have attained somewhat of a notion as to the promptness, clearncss and firmness that should characterize each and every tone, and on this practice the teacher will insist with unyielding tenacity.
The master will proceed to sing the second tone of the scale in connection with the first, by the numerals One, Two. After having dwelt sufficiently long on these, he will add Three, Four, Five, \&c., in the same manner, till he has been through the entire scale.
The master will state that these Eight tones constitute the Musical Scale. The scale then comprises Eight tones, and their names are One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight.
The syllables, $D_{o}, R e, M i, F a, S o l, L a, S i, D o$, may now be applied to the tones of the scale, in the same manner as were the numerals, and the practice of them dwelt upon till the pupils can articulate and sing them with a good degree of clearness and certainty.

## LESSON TWO.

The master will carefully review the previous lesson, and then proceed to teach his class to sing the scale-ascending and descend-ing-in conncction with measuring each tone of it by two motions
of the hand-beating time. After the pupils have obtained tolerable facility in beating time, as thus directed, they may sing one tone to each beat, repeating, singing each numeral twice, instructing the pupil to give the tone corresponding to the downward beat with greater force of voice than that corresponding to the upward beat. The class will next sing the scale, measuring each tone of which by three beats, Down, Left, $U_{p}$; and then by singing one tone to a beat, giving each tone of the scale three times, with directions as to tho stronger stress of voice on the tone corresponding to the downward beat.
The length of each tone of the scale may now be measured by four beats-Down, Left, Right, Up. Having attained a good degree of freedom in measuring the tones and beating the time thus, the class may sing one tone to a beat, repeating each tone of the scale through the four beats, and giving the strong tones on the first and third beats, but the tone should be stronger on the first than on the third beat.

The work carried to this stage will be the extent of the second lesson.

## LESSON THREE.

Each successive review should be conducted with greater rigor, for the real success of a class in music consists not so much in the amount of labor achieved, as in the manuer in which that labor is performed.

1 The elass will now sing the seale-ascending and deseendingmaking six beats to each tone, Down, Down, Left, Right, Up $U_{p}$. After which ono tone to a beat may be sung, giving a strong stress of voiee on the first and fourth beats, the stronger stress, however, on the first beat.

The attention of the learners may now bo called to the following Diagram, illustrating the scale and the relative difference of pitch between the tones thereof, as they oceur consecutively:

> Diagram.


The class may sing the seale from the Diagram above, (or from a similar one written on a black-board,) assoeiating in the mind at the samo timo tho magnitude, as well as the names of the intervals, as they oceur between tho tones.

The teacher will appreciate the importanee of giving his pupils a praetical idea of tho lessons thus far presented, befo. nroeeeding further

## LESSON FOUR.

The Musical Staff consists of five parallel lines with the interme-
diate spaces, each line and space of which is called a degrec. The Staff therefore comprises nine degrees, viz: five lines and four spaces, thus:

## Staff.



The Staff may be extended-the number of degrees augmentedby adding short lines above or below it; degrees thus obtained are reekoned from the staff above or below, as the case may be, thus:


The degrees of the Staff are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, and the location of these literal names-afforded by the letters-is determined by a sign, thus : $\frac{\text { a }}{}$, whieh fixes the name of G to the seeond line, and it is therefore called the G Clef.

The literal names given to the degrees of the Staff, as located by the G Clef, stand thus:


A Note, thus, 0 , represents a tone. The tones of the Seale are represented by notes following each other on consecutive degrees of the Staff, thus :

## THE SCALE REPRESENTED ON THE STAFF.

THE SCALE ASCENDING.

*The Numerals, or the names of the tones of the scale as such.
$\dagger$ The Letters, or the literal names by which the pitch of tones is designated.
$\ddagger$ The Syllables indicating the vocalities to which the tones of the scale are sung.

By common consent, the first tone of the scale is represented on C, the first line below ; the second on D , the first space below ; the third on $E$, the first line; the fourth on $F$, the first space; the fifth on $G$, the second line ; the sixth on $A$, the second space; the seventh on B, the third line ; and the eighth on C, the third space. The intervals between the letters correspond to those between the tones of the scale, as illustrated in the diagram.
Note. The pitch of a tone is designated by the literal name of
the degree of the staff on which it is represented. For example, if a note be written on $G$, the pitch of the tone represented thereby is called G, irrespectively of any other attribute or quality that may be imputed to the tone. The Clef is, therefore, essential, for however complete the representation of a tone may be otherwiso, in the absence of a Clef the notes on the staff have neither relative nor positive pitch. Exercises in beating time will be dwelt upon, as previously given, at each review lesson.

## LESSON FIVE.

## EXERCISE 1.



EXERCISE 2.


The sign thus, >, implies that the tone represented by the note over which it is placed should be emphasized.
After having attained a good degree of freedom, the pupils may sing Exercise 2 in connection with beating time, accenting the tone given to the downward beat over and above that given to the upward beat.

PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

EXERCISE 3.


The pupils will make three beats in singing Exercise 3, and accent the tone given with the first one.

EXERCISE 4.


Exercise 4 may be sung, together with beating time, making four beats, and accenting with the first and third beats; let the first beat, however, be the stronger.

EXERCISE 6.


The class may sing Exercise 5, in connection with boating time, making six beats, accenting the first and fourth.

LESSON SIX.

The literal names of the degrees of the Staff may be indicated by a sign, thus: 9 : which fixes the place of the letter $F$, and is therefore called the $F$ Clef. Under this sign, $F$, the clef letter, is on the fourth line, and from which the letters are reckoned upward in alphabetical order, and downward by the inversion of that order.

## THE SCALE REPRESENTED ON THE STAFF.



Tho learner will not lose aight of the fact, that the scale as such, as here represented is the same as before presented, although the reprosentation thercof on the staff ts different.


## EXERCISE 7.



In Exercise 7, the class may sing the accented note to the downward, and the unaccented one to the upward beat. Each note may also be sung to two beats, in this wise : the first and second beats to the first note, and the third and fourth beats to the second note, thus making four beats.

## EXERCISE 8.



The class will sing Exercise 8, and beat the time thus : Down, Left, $U_{p}$.

## LESSON SEVEN.

The whole or a part of the Scale may be represented above or below where it has already been presented, beginning with the C above Clef $G$, and ascending, or beginning with $C$, below Clef $G$, and descending.


EXAMPLE.



The teacher will give practical illustrations of precision, firmness and purity of tone, after which the pupil will imitate.
In Exercise 9, the class will make two beats, one beat to each note.

## EXERCISE 10.



EXERCISE 11.


In Exercise 11, make four beats.
EXERCISE. 12.




## LESSON EIGHT.

The characters used to represent tones are called Notes. From the fact that tones may be longer or shorter, arises the necessity for notes of different shapes and names. The note thus, $\mathbb{Q}$, represents the longest tone, and is therefore called a Whole Note; that representing a tone half as long, thus, $\rho$, is a Half Note; that representing a tone one quarter the length of the former, thus, $P$, is a Quarter Note; the Eighth Note thus, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ the Sixteenth Note thus,

Intervals of silence-of greater or less duration-occurring between tones, are represented by characters called Rests. Each note has a corresponding rest. A Whole Rest, thas, -r, represents an interval of silence equal in duration to the tone indicated by a whole note. A Half Rest, thus, - , represents an interval of silence half the duration ; a Quarter Rest thus, $\boldsymbol{P}$; an Eighth Rest thas, $\boldsymbol{y}$; and a Sixteenth Rest thus, $\mathscr{y}$.

## EXAMPLE.

Notes and Rests.


A dot after a note or a rest adds one half to its original length or value.
[2]

## EXAMPLE.

## Dotted Notes and Rests.



When dots occur after a note or a rest, the latter of which adds one half the value of that added by the former.
Double Dotted Notes and Rests.


Double Dotted Quarter Rest, Double Dotted Eighth Rest.


EXERCISE 16.

Sing this lesson, making two beats, down, up.
One beat to a half note or its value.


EXERCISE 18.
Singing one eighth to each beat.


Sing one sixteenth to a beat.


Exercises $16,17,18$, and 19 may all be sung in the same time, that is giving to each note the same duration of tone, and thereby illustrating to the pupils the important fact, that the value of notes is relative, rather than positive.

## LESSON NINE.

## RHYTHM.

The accent in music is technically called Rhythm; the rhythmical structure of a piece of music is indicated by Bars, perpendicular lines


There may as well be a measure before the first bar, and also after the last one. (See Example.) The end of a piece of music is indiA Close.
cated by a Close, thus:


Every measure in music has two, three, four or six Counts, the number of whose counts is indicated by a numeral,-a figure placed next after the Clef. If a measure have two counts, it is indicated thus:
 Each kind of measure is distinguished by
the number of counts there may be given to it. Two counts distinguishes one kind, three another, four another, and six another. There are, therefore, four kinds of measure ; that having two counts is called Double Measure; that having three, Triple Measure; that having four, Quadruple Measure; and that having six, Sextuple measure; thus:

## EXAMPLE.



The time is kept in double measure by two beats, down, up; the down beat is made to the first count, and the up beat to the sccond one.
Double measure is individualized by two tones of equal length, the first of which is accented, and each successive measure is the repotition of the same characteristic.

Note. The accent, or pulsation of music, is represented by the rhythmical structure of the tune; that is, the rhythm enters into the composition of the tune, as such, whereas the accent is expressed in the performance of it. The former is addressed to the eye, and the latter to the ear.

Double measure may be represented by two half notes, one to each count, thus :

or with two quarter notes, thus: From this fact arises the neeessity for a sign by whieh to indieate the value of each count.

The full sign or designation of Double Measure, represented with two halves in a measure, is thus: and with two quarters, thus :


The lower figure stands for the value of each count, or part of the measure, while the upper figure stands for the number of counts or parts contained in the measure.

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\text { EXERCISE. } 21 .
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In Two-Two measure $\frac{2}{2}$ a whole note represents the union of the two parts of the measure into one tone.
EXERCISE. 22.


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\text { EXERCISE. } 23 .
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In Two-Four measure (), a half note represents the union of the two parts of the measure into one tone.

## LESSON TEN.

The time is kept in triple measure by three beats, down, left, up, and the accent is on the first count or part of the measure. In ThreeTwo measure a whole note represents the union of two parts and a dotted whole threc parts of a measure. EXERCISE 25.
(92) (9) EXERCISE 26.


In Three-Four measure a half note rebresents the union of two parts and a dotted half three parts of a measure into one tone.

## EXERCISE 27.

(9)


EXERCISE 28.


In Three-Eight measure $\frac{3}{8}$ a quarter note represents the union of two parts and a dotted quarter three parts of the measure. EXERCISE 29.


EXERCISE 30 .

 It will be observed that Triple measure may be represented by a half, a quarter, or an eighth note, or the value of the same on each of its
parts, but whether it be represented with this, that, or the other note it is quite the same in effect, for triple measure in effect is that
accent by which it is individualized irrespectively of the particular notation. LESSON ELEVEN.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$







PRINCIPLES OF mUSICAL NOTATION

 74...........................................
 EXERCISE 34.




## LESSON TWELVE.

Sextuple measure may be represented with a quarter note to each count or part, thus:
 or with one eighth note, thus: The accent of sextuple measure is on the first and fourth parts. If a measure have two accents, the first is the stronger, and the beats measuring the time are described thus: down, down, left, right, up, up.

EXERCISE 34.


EXERCISE 35.



EXERCISE 36.
80:.......

 EXERCISE 37.


## LESSON THIRTEEN.

## EXERCISE 39.

Two or more tones may be represented on any one part of a measure.


 fo्र| न1....1....|





EXERCISE 40.
GOOD BYE, OLD YEAR.


EXERCISE 41.


EXERCISE 42.


EXERCISE 43.

EXERCISE 44.

EXERCISE 45.
(1) 4 -
(8)
(6)
(6)

> PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

EXERCISE 46.


EXERCISE 47.

(1)


The pupils will practice on the Exercises in the foregoing Lesson till they can sing them, observing the accent, and beating the time correctly with ease to themselves.

## LESSON FOURTEEN.

## THECHROMATICSCA工F。

A Major Second admits of an available intermediate tone, but a Minor Second is an indivisible interval.
The Chromatic Scale comprises thirteen tones; it involves not only the eight tones of the major scale, but all of the available tones existing between one and eight of the major scales.
From the fact that all of the degrees of the staff are employed inclusively from one to eight, in representing the major scale, and that the so called intermediate tones must from necessity be noted on the degrees with the other tones, there arises a demand for characters or signs by which to indicate a difference of pitch, between two notes written on one and the same degree of the staff, these signs are called Sharps and Flats. A Sharr, thus; (\#) before a note elevates the pitch of that note, to the next tone of the chromatic scale, and a Flat, thus; (b) before a note depresses the pitch thereof to the next tone of the chromatic scale: or in other words, a sharp elevates the pitch of a tone represented by a note before which it is placed to the pitch of the next available tone, and a flat depresses, \&c., to the pitch of the next available tone below.
The Chromatic Scale is nothing more than the Major Diatonic scale, already treated of, with intermediate tones represented betweon every two tones a major second apart.

## THECHROMATICSCALE.



A "Chromatic Interval" is the name given to a difference of pitch that may exist, by means of a sharp or a flat, between two notes on one and the same degree of the staff. To illustrate therefore the chromatic interval, a sharp or a flat must be called into requisition.

A Natural is a sign thus; $(\neg)$ used to cancel the effect of either a sharp or flat, and restore a note to its original pitch. The interval from any one note made sharp or flat to another note on the same degree made natural would illustrate also a chromatic interval.

Note. The pupils will dwell upon the study of the intervals in the chromatic scale till they have attained a thorough knowledge of them. In the following Exercise the teacher and the pupils will sing alternate measures.

## EXERCISE 48.

Teacher.
Papils.


## EXERCISE 49.

## OH, SEE THE LOVELY, GOLDEN SUN.



1. Oh, see the love-ly, gold - en sun, His high, his heaven - ly path-way run, What bids him leave so
2. A sea of fire, he sails on high, Sheds light and warmth on earth and sky; And nev - er tires, nor
3. Then day by day, a - gain he'll rise, And walk in glo - ry thro' the skies, From morn till night, from


## LESSON FIFTEEN.

The Major and Chromatic scales have been explained, and there is yet another scale to be presented, which is called the Minor Soale.
THEMINOR SCALE.


It will be observed that the Minor Scale differs from the Major only in respect to the kind and order of the seconds. The minor seconds occur in the minor scale between two and three, and seven and eight, whereas in the major scale they occur between three and four, and seven and eight, and moreover the interval from six to seven, of the minor scale is an Augmented Second, which kind of second does not occur in the major scale.
In the Augmented Second, there are two intermediate available tones, as from $C$, to $D \#, F$, to $G \#$, and $G$, to $A \#$, or from $A b$, to $B, G b$, to $A$, or from Db, to $E$, thus: page 36.


## LESSON SIXTEEN.

A Sharp, Flat, or Natural extends its influence through the measure in which it eccurs except when otherwise indicated.
EXERCISE 51.


Two notes of equal value on one part of the measure are called a Couplet, the first of which notes even when on the second part of the measure should receive a small accent. Sing the scale in the different kinds of measure, giving two tones to each beat.

Three tones of equal length may be represented on one and the same part of a measure, by three notes of the same denomination, whose aggregate value is reduced to that of two notes of the same name by a figure 3, over or under them; such three notes are called a Triplet, the first of which should receive a strong accent when occurring on the first part of the measure, and on the second or unaccented part, it should receive a small accent.

## EXERCISE 52.



Sing the scale in the different kinds of measure, giving three tones to each beat. Four tones of equal length may be represented on any one part of a measure by four notes whose aggregate is equal to the value of one count.

## EXERCISE 53.



The class, will sing the scale in different kinds of measure, giving four tones to a beat.
Sextuple measure may be sung to two beats, the down beat including the first, second and third parts of the measure, and the up beat the fourth, fifth and sixth parts, the utility of this, however, depends on the time in which the music is performed; in slow movements six beats are recommended, whereas perhaps, it is better in quick movements to make but two beats in a measure.

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                        EXERCISE 54.
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## AWAY NOW JOYFUL RIDING.





## LESSON SEVENTEEN.

EXERCISE 55.


EXERCISE 56.



EXERCISE 57.


EXERCISE 58.
 EXERCISE 59.


## LESSON EIGHTEEN.

A piece of Music may be written in two parts, and both parts written on one staff.
EXERCISE 60.


EXERCISF 61.


## LESSON NINETEEN.

The following Italian words, or their abbreviations, indicate the degree of Force to be given to the tones represented by the notes, over or under which they are written.

Piano, or the abbreviation, P, means Soft. Pranissimo, or PP, Very Soft. Mezzo, or M, a medium degree of Force. Mezzo Piano, or MP, moderately soft. Mezzo Forte, or MF, moderately Loud. Forte, or F, means Loud, and Fortissimo, or FF, means very Loud.

A gradual increase in tone is indicated by the word Crescendo, or Cres, or by the sign thus; - and a gradual diminution by the word Diminuendo, or Dim, or by the sign thus; a gradual increase followed by a decrease, is indicated by the word Swell, or by the sigu ——a a sudden, emphatic tone is indicated by the word SForzando, or SFZ. or by the sign $>$.

## EXERCISE 62.



Ritard, implies a gradual growing slower, and Tempo, or a Tempo implies that the original time shall be resumed.
The word Staccato, or the mark thus: 1 over the notes indicates a detached, distinct manner of performance, and a tie thus: over or under two or more notes implies that they should be sung in a Legato, i. e. connected manner.

## EXERCISE 63.



A Hold over a note indicates prolongation of tone, and over a rest, prolongation of silence; commonly the notes or rests having holds over them, are doubled in value. A quarter note with a hold over it, would receive the time of a half note, \&c.

A Repeat. A succession of dots before and after a phrase of music implies the repetition of it.

## EXERCISE 64.



The words DA CApo, or the abbreviation, D.C. refer back from the beginning to the sign, thus: Fine: by which the end of the song is indicated.

EXERCISE 65.
FREEDOM'S NATALIAY。


1. Freedom's na - tal day, re-turn - ing, Joy dis - pels all . thoughts of mourn-ing,
2. Fame shall sound her trump be-fore ye: Ye shall live re - nowned in sto - ry,


## LESSON TWENTY.

## TRANSPOSITION OFTHESCALE.

The KEX of the scale is the letter on which the first note of it, Do, is found. Therefore, when Do, or one, of the scale is on C, as in the foregoing lessons, the scale is in the key of $\mathbf{C}$.

The scale can as well be in the key of any letter, bat when changed to that of any other than $C$, it is said to be Transposed, and an agreement between the letters or the degrees of the staff, and tones of the scale, represented thereon, is effected by means of Flats or Sharps. For example, if the scale be written in the key of G, F, must be made sharp, that the intervals between E, and F\#, and F\# and $G$, may correspond to those of the scale between six and seven, and seven and eight.

The Scale transposed to the Key of G, under the Signature of one sharp.
The sharp next to the clef on the fifth line, $\mathbf{F}$, is in effect like a sharp before every note on $\mathbf{F}$, under the same signature.


EXERCISE 66.


## The Chromatic Scale in the Key of G.



The Minor Scale in the Key of E, under the signature of one sharp.


EXERCISE 68.


PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

EXERCISE 69.


## EXERCISE 70.

## SPARKIINGANDBRIGHT.

 student's toils, In gold - en mines of learn - ing;
gold - en grains, Of Sac - ra - men - to's riv - er?


## LESSON TWENTY-ONE.

The Scale in the Key of F, under the Signature of One Flat.


The Minor Scale in the Key of D.


The Chromatic Scale in the Key of F, under the Signature of One Flat.


EXERCISE 71.


## EXERCISE 72.

## SKATER'S SONG



EXERCISE 73.
THESEASONS.


1. While far-mers are sow-ing, And vi - o - lets grow ing, We will not com-plain of the 2. While farmers are reap-ing, And mel-ons are creeping, We will not com-plain of the 3. While chestnuts are dropping, And squirrels are hopping, We will not com-plain of the 4. While sleigh-bells are sounding, And snow-balls a - bound-ing, We will not com-plain of the
weath - er ; weath - er ; weath - er; weath - er;

Though showers are Though peaches are But pleasant - ly But mer - ri - ly
fall -ing, And mud is ap - pall-ing, To school we will has - ten to - geth - er. smiling, And orchards be - guil - ing, To school we will has - ten to - geth - er. talk-ing, And rap - id - ly walk-ing, To school we will has - ten to - geth - er. slid-ing, While oth-ers are rid-ing, To school we will has-ten to - geth - er.

## EXERCISE 74.



## LESSON TWENTY.TWO.

The Scale in the Key of D, under the Signature of Two Sharps.


The Chromatic Scale in the Key of D.


The Minor Scale in the Key of B, under the Signature of Two Sharps.


EXERCISE 75.


## PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

## EXERCISE 76.

THE H UNGRY FOX。


1. A hun-gry fox in pass-ing by,
2. The fox he tried, and tried in vain,

Fa la la la la la la la la la, Saw some ripe grapes that Fa la la la la la la la la la, The tempt-ingmouthfu.

their in - vit-ing, qui - et way, If find-ing them be-yond his power, He went

can eat us, sir, you may. Fa la la la la la and vowed the grapes were sour! Fa la la la la la la. EXERCISE 77.


1. Thro the ci-ty Hear the dit-ty Of the or - gan-grinder go! Give a penny, Not as many, Give heart-greeting too. More's the pi - ty, In this dit-ty You a touching emblem see; Such the music Of this slow-sick, Sad human-i - ty!
2. Crowds are starving, Few are carving, Little selfish fortunes out; Chilled with slighting,Stunned with fighting,Love must beg about. Wicked ci - ty, Humdrum ditty, Want,and war, and slavery now, But a glory, Past all sto-ry, Soon shall gild man's brow.


## EXERCISE 78.



EXERCISE 79.
OH! WATCHYOU WEL工.
 Then watch, \&c.


## LESSON TWENTY THREE.

The Scale in the Key of Bb, under the Signature of Two Flats.


The Chromatic Scale in the Key of Bb.


The Minor Scale in the Key of G, under the Signature of Two Flats.
 EXERCISE 80.


## COASTING SONG.



1. Down a-long the shining snow, With the torrent's force we go,Rushing to the goal be-low, Like that torrent's fall! 2. Some may rein the A-rab steed,Onward urge his headlong speed, By the fiower-bespangled mead, Mid the smiles of June;

Keep without the fenc-ing rim, As our glas - sy course we skim, If you val-ue life and limb, List! our warning call.
But the steel-shod sled for me! And glad voi-ces clear and free! While snows sparkle brilliantly, 'Neath the silent moon.
Time for cau-tion and for care, When our forcheads manhood wear; Clean as ice our spirits are; Then sing cheeri - ly!

## EXERCISE 82.

COME, BOYS, BE MERRY.


Mer - ri - ly play, for health, boys, Is ver - i-ly, ver - i - ly wealth, boys. Treasures lie in fun. Come, boys, be Healthful - ly stirs the blood, boys, And too much work never does good, boys, Mer - ri - ly plays, re - joic -es, Then cheer-ri - ly lift up your voi-ces,

Hap - pi - ness doth mar. Come, boys, be Mer-ry voi-ces raise. Come, boys, be
 EXERCISE 83.


## LESSON TWENTY-FOUR.

The Scale in the Key of A, under the Signature of Three Sharps.


The Chromatic Scale.

A Dourle Sharp, thus, $(x)$ elevates the pitch of a note that has already been made sharp.


The Minor Scale in the Key of F\#, under the Signature of Three Sharps.



EXERCISE 85.

## THE FISHERBOY.



EXERCISE 86.


EXERCISE 87.
THEMUSICHOUR。


1. Hark! the sweet pi - a - no's sound, Join your voices all around; Let the lof - ty strain rebound, Joyful mel-o - dy;
2. From these mellow, tuneful throats, Liquid, clear, soul-stirring notes, Hark! the bursting chorus floats; Social symphony;
3. We the thrilling, strains admire, Kindred souuds our souls inspire; Every breast is all on fire; Joyous ec - sta - cy!


Opening wide his laughing eyes, Mirth no long-er wears disguise, Now the cheerful tones a-rise: Heartfelt har-mo - ny!
Sweetly soft, now high, now low, Dulcet sounds in concert flow; Eve-ry bo-som feels the glow; Rich di - ver - si - ty! Now, a-gain, a loud-er lay; Ech-o shall the "call o-bey, And her mimic voice convey Sweet va-ri - e - ty! Raise the choral hymn on high, Music's richest powers apply; Let the notes as-cend the sky; Tuneful com-pa - ny!

## LESSON TWENTY-FIVE.

The Scale in the Key of Eb, under the Signature of Three Flats.


Chromatic Scale in the Key of Eb.


Two flats, thus, (b) constitute a Double Flat; which, when before a note having previously been made flat, depresses the pitch of that note to the next available tone below what it otherwise would be.

## The Minor Scale in the Key of C.



EXERCISE 89.


EXERCISE 90.
ADIEU.

2. Thou place of my stud - ies, be-loved school-house, a-dieu! No more shall thy walls sweet
3. My teach - er, my friend, thou guide of my youth, a-dieu! Thy words of hope shall

oft combin'd To cheer the pro - gress of the mind; Ah! now one fond a - dieu! Ah! now one fond a - dieu!
music prolong, As gladness of youth finds expression in song, To thee we bid adieu! To thee we bid a - dieu! mom-ory hold, Our love for thee shall ne'er grow old, Tho' now we sing a - dieu! Tho' now we sing a - dieu!

EXERCISE 91.


EXERCISE 92.


LESSON TWENTY - SIX. The Scale in the Key of E, Signature of Four Sharps.


The Chromatic Scale in the Key of F .


The Minor Scale in the Key of $\mathbf{C} \ddagger$.


## PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION. EXERCISE 93.



EXERCISE 95.
SWEETHOME.


## PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

EXERCISE 96.


LESSON TWENTY -SEVEN.
The Scale in the Key of $A b$, under the Signature of Four Flats.


The Chromatic Scale in the Key of $\Delta\rangle$.


> The Minor Scale in the Key of F.





 EXERCISE 101.
G HT AT
3


Oh, should storms come sweeping; Thou in heav'n un-sleeping, 0 'er thy children vig-il keep-ing, Hear, hear and save. Thou whose voice came thrilling, Wind and billow still-ing, Speak once more our prayer fulfilling, Prayer dwells with Thee.

## GENERAL PRACTICE.

EXERCISE 102.


EXERCISE 103.


EXERCISE 104.


EXERCISE 105.


EXERCISE 106.


## MXCMLSOR SOMG BOOK.

A GOOD NAME.


## SOCLAL PLEASURES.




NO, DO NOT HURT A LITTLE BOY.



While the dew up - on it lies, In the cool and cloudless hour, Of the morning sac - ri - fice. On life's bar - vest shall be given, Sown in tears, per - haps on earth, Reaped in joy-ful - ness in heaven.





## LET US LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

 Others fade in the noon, And few lin-ger till eve; Oh there breaks not a heart, But leaves some one to grieve; $\}$ Then oh, tho' the hopesthatwe nourish de-cay, Let us love one an-oth-er, As long as wo stay. 2. Then let's love one an-oth-er! Midst sorrow the worst, Un - al-tered and fond, as we lored at the first; \} Tho' the false wing of pleasure, May change and forsake, And the bright urn of wealth into par-ti-cles break ; $\}$ And re - main with us yet, Tho' all else pass a-way, Then let's love one an -oth-er, As long as we stay.


There are some sweet af-fee - tions that wealth can - not buy, That cling but still clos-er, When sorrows draw nigh.




flag is there,Behold the glorious stripes and stars. Stout hearts have fought for that bright flag,Strong hands sustain'd it flag to lower, And found a spee-dy watery grave! That flag is known on eve-ry shore, The standard of a


## OUR FLAG IS THERE, Concluded.



A FABLE.






## SAVIOUR AND DEAREST FRIEND.




1. Full and har-monious, let the joy-ous cho - rus, Burst from our lips in one glad song of mirth; Join-ing the notes of a-ges long be-fore us, Hymning the praise of heavenly mu-sic's birth; $\}$
2. Mu - sic's the meas - ure of the plan-et's mo-tion, Heart-beat and rhythm of all the glo-rious whole, $\}$ Fugue like the streams roll, and the cho-ral o-cean, Heaves in o-be-dience to its high con-trol; \} Maestoso.



## OH SEE THE LOVELY, GOLDEN SUN.



*Words by permission, from "My Little Geography," published by Lindsay \& Blakiston, Philadelphia






Float a - way, Float a - way, O'er land and o'er sea, Float a - way, Float a - way, O'er land and 'g'er sea.
I'm a - way, I'm a - way, On wings of the May, I'm a - way, I'm a - way, On wings of the May. To the sea, To the sea, Oh has - ten a - way, To the sea, To the sea, Oh has - ten a - way. I'm a - way, I'm a - way, On wings of the May, I'm a - way, I'm a - way, On wings of the May.


GOLDEN OCTOBER.


1. What shouts from the mountain! away, boys, away! We'll join our gay comrades this blithe au-tumn day; The
2. This sunshine is sweeter, these skies look more blue, Since frosts have suc-ceed-ed the soft sum-mer dew; The
3. Then climb on, brave comrades! our tramp must not stop, Till ring out our songs from the old mountain's top; And

 But now 'tis all o-ver, we're off to our play, Nor will think of a school-book for three weeks to-day; A The broad trees we'll climb where the sunny fruits rest, And bring down their stores for the lips we love best, Love Oh! meet un - re - pin-ing each task that is given, Till our time of pro-ba - tion is ended in heaven, In



4. A song of the oak, the brave old oak, Who hath ruled in the greenwood long, Here's health and renown to his broad green crown, And his fif-ty arms so strong! 2. He saw the rare times, when, the Christmas chimes Were a merry sound to hear, $\}$ And the 'Squire's wide hall, and the cottage small, Were full of old English cheer; $\}$


There is fear in his frown, When the And all the day, To the

sun goes down, And the fire in the west fades out, And he skeweth his might on a wild midnight, When storms thro' his branches shout; Then rebeck gay, There frolicked the blithesome swains; They are gone, they are dead, in the church-yard laid; But the tree- he still re-mains; Then


THE STUDENT'S SONG.



1. Hark! those mingled sounds Proclaim our Ju-bi-lec, Ju - hi-lee; Echoing peals around Rollo - ver
2. High and ho-ly trust! But have we kept the pledge? kept the pledge? Doth the red sword rust? Or do we

 vic - to - ry, Em-pire looks more great Than truth and eq-ui-ty; eq-ui-ty; Love of man in -





those who round us are; But let the bur-den ev-er be, The health of friends a - far! Oh! let the bur-den


ev - or be, - The health of friends a - far? Of friends, of friends, The health, the health of friends a-far? The


## OH! COME, COME AWAY.




1. The sun steals o'er the mountain's brow, The mist be - fore him fly - ing, I'll then abroad as

soon as they, My way with song be - guil - ing; The flowers their joyous greeting nod, The breeze responds so

[7]

liv - e - ry, Was thought a stá - ble man,..
Paper, and pens, and ink he sold, And tho' the times might



2
He was Nott tall,-he was not short ;
He was Nott dark-nor fair ;
He was Nott fat, -he was not lean,
Yet Nott was very spare;
His gross amount was very large,
And people said indeed,
Although Јонn Nott did bear much weight,
He always was in-kneed.
He always was $i n-k n e e d$. Chorus.
3
Jonn Notr, he dearly loved Miss Twist,
So did untwist his love,
And vowed although a milliner,
Her cap-tive he would prove ;
But she was $c a p$-tious, and a flirt,
And made Joun Notr her sport,
For as she could love no man Long,
She quickly cut Notr short,
She quickly cut Nott short;
Сhorus.

4
Joun Nott declared he was undone, (And so he wrote her word,)
For a connubial Notт he hoped
To prove, with her ac-cord;
Miss Twist, you're twined around my heart,
Whate'er may be my lot,
Though we're not joined yet, we're a-part, Adieu, forget me Notт, Adieu, forget me Notr. Choros.

5
Jorn Notr resolved to put an end
To all his mortal battles,
And having none with him to chat,
He sold off all his chattels;
And so, forlorn, his home he sought,
And tied a little knot;
Twist broke his heart, and twine his neck,
And poor John Nott, was not, And poor Join Nott, was noṭ. Chorus.


2
It is not thy mountains in grandeur uprearing, Their cloud-covered summits unshattered by time ; It is not thy rivers and broad lakes appearing, Like inland Atlantics, that make thee sublime.

That Freedom the fathers from heaven receiving,
Preserved unpolluted by Tyranny's breath, And bequeathed to their children tho birthright believing It hallowed the morn by their lives and their death.

$$
3
$$

## 5

'This the spirit that breathes from each verdure-clothed valley; While the sun pours bis bright beams on flower and fountain, And "Liberty" shouts on the cold winter's blast, 'Tis the hearts that around at that watchword will rally, And for Freedom will stand, or will perish at last.

While the breeze sweeps in gladness o'er land and o'er sea, While the dew falls in silence on valley and mountain, May happiness dwell in the homes of the free.





Fine.


## COME TO SCHOOL. Concluded.



TO WINTER.
Poetry by Mrs. M. D. MORTON.

2. 'Tho' I hear the mer-ry bells as they go, as they go, Let me hear the warbler sing, and the streamlet flow;


## COME AWAY.

Allegro ma non troppa.

 Come! We fol-low, We fol-low, thro' up-land, thro' hollow. Come, where the wild flowers ear-ly bloom, Home! Come, brothers, Come, neighbours, to les-sons, to la-bors. Learn while we may, for life's not long,
 Spreading around their blest perfume; Fond-ly shall these in wreaths be twined, Wreaths for the friends we left be - hind. Work while our hearts are fresh and strong; Eager at toil, ea-ger at play, So shall we ne'er re-gret the day.


1. Come, cheerful com-panions, u - nite in this song, Here's to the friends we love! May bounti-ful heaven their
2. And first, the dear parents who watch o'er our youth, They are the friends we love! And next to our teachers, who
3. Next, think of the ab-sent, to all of us dear, Think of the friends we love! Oh ! would they were with us, oh,
4. And here's to the good, and the wise, and the true, They are the friends we love! Their beautiful lives are for



NIGHT'S SHADE Concluded.




## THE SKY IS BRIGHT.




## OUR DAILY TASK IS ENDED.



And o'er the fields we'll wan-der, As pleased and fan-cy free; We'll scour the wood-land yonder ; Nor
She opes her ev' - ry treas-ure, To those whose hearts are true; And pour - eth out, full measure, The
 gold-en streams of pleasure, If faith-ful-ly ye do The work that falls to you, The work that falls to you.


## 114

SOUND! SOUND THE TAMBOURINE!


0
 Danc-ing at the Gai - ly here we mid-night hour, We. on the sands, we on the sands, Tho' the tempest dark may lour, spend the night, We spend the night, we spend the night, While the moon's re-flect - ed light,


## 116

## OFT IN FHE STILLY NIGHT.




## THE VALLEY.





THE LORD'S PRAYER.



1. "Can-not," John, you say? Chase the thought away, Ne'er let that idle word, From your lips be heard; Now take your book,
2. "Can-not," scorn the thought, Do whate'er you ought, Your duty's callo-bey, Ev-er strive to walk, In wis-dom's way,





OVID. L. M.




 gai-ly round, As borne on sum-mer breeze, I love its cheer-ing sound; Now list, a - cross the lake's smooth

track,Click,clack, click,elack,click, clack,click, Now list, across the lake's smooth track, Click,clack,click,clack,click, clack, click,clack.


## THY WILL BE DONE.




And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag still was there.


2.

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes ; What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses; Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream'Tis the star spangled banner, 0 long may it wave, 0 'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.
3.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore, That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion, A bome and a country shall leave us no more Their blood has washed out their foul footstep's pollution! No refuge could save the hireling and slave, From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave; And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave, 0 'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave
4.

0 thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved home, and the war's desolation ;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation:
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto- "In God is our trust,"-
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the bome of the brave.



Now Mother, dear Mother, the daughter replied, I shan't do the thing you ax,
I'm willing to pay a fair price for the tea, But never the three-penny tax;
You shall, quoth the mother, and redden'd with rage, For you're my own daughter, you see,
And sure, 'tis quite proper the daughter should pay Her mother a tax on her tea, Her mother a tax on her tea.

And so the old lady her servant called up, And packed off a budget of tea,
And eager for three pence a pound, she put in Enough for a large familie,
She ordered her servants to bring home the tax, Declaring her child should obey, Or old as she was and almost woman grown, She'd half whip her life away, She'd half whip her life away.

The tea was conveyed to the daughter's door,
All down by the ocean's side,
And the bouncing girl pour'd out every pound
In the dark and boiling tide ;
And then she called out to the Island Queen, Oh Mother, dear Mother, quoth she,
Your tea you may have when 'tis steep'd enough,
But never a tax from me, No 1 never a tax from me.


- gainst the win-dow pane, sum-mer clouds a - main,

Sigh - ing
Leap - ing
and sing-ing, And mu - sic .fling-ing, It cheers the earth a and flash-ing, And mad-ly dash-ing, To riv-ers down a -
 - gain, It cheers the earth a - gain, To the fields and to the flowers, To the gar-dens and the - gain, To riv-ers down a - gain, How the thirst of earth it quenches, How it greens the leaf-y



## THE SETTING SUN.




THE NEVA BOATMAN.

be my song, As ev-er the gay lark's trill, The stream shall flow, the mill shall go, The poor man's prayer,Have been his for many a day; They bless her name, the
mil - ler's dame, In

be our song, As
ev - er the gay lark's trill. .







## OH THAT I HAD WINGS.



## 0 THAT I HAD WINGS. Concluded.


flee a - way. then would I flee a - way, Then would I flee a - way and be at rest.

flee a - way, then would I flee a - way, Then would I flee a - way and be at rest.


144 OH THAT I HAD WINGS. Continued.


OH THAT I HAD WINGS. Concluded.


COME LET'S SING. A ROUND FOR THREE VOICES.





Lift thine eyes, O lift thine eyes to the mountains, whence cometh, whence cometh, whence com - eth


TERZETTO. Continued.




1. They are gone, all gone from their moun-tain home, Where the wild bees hum, and bright birds roam, Where the heath flowers wave, 'neath the 2. They are gone, all gone from their mountain home, And their songs not heard o'er hills to roam, And the echoing notes of the

scent-ed breeze, And the war - blers sing, mid tall green trees; They are gone, all gone from their moun-tain home, Where the hun-ter's horn, Have all pass'd a-way like summer's morn-They are gone, all gon e, both the young and gay, And the





## 2.

O Lord our God arise, Scatter her enemies,

And make them fall. Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks: On Thee our hopes we fix, 0 save us all.
3.

Thy choicest gifts in store, On her be pleased to pour,

Long may she reign. May she defend our laws,

- And ever give us cause, To sing with heart and voice,

God save the Queen.

sing their praise, March is so proud and free! drive the plow, Strive for the har - vest fair!
time-worn rocks, On - ward the mad waves pour,

Snow-y, blow-y, whee-zy, bree-zy, Sweeping up the Winging, singing, springing, cling-ing, On the spray sweet Rưsh-ing, splashing,surg-ing, crush-ing, Thund'ring on the



1. On thro' the life be - fore us, On thro' all ills sur - round - ing, On with our young hearts bounding, 2. Let no temptations draw us, Pleasures are gai-ly sue - - ing, Sweetly our young hearts wooing,


ON THROUGH THE LIFE. Continued.



## WE'RE S'TANDING BY I'HE DEWY PATH.



2. Be that pray'r a - gain re-peat-ed, God speed the right ; Ne'er despair-ing, tho' de-feat-ed, God speed the right;


Be their zeal in heav'n record-ed, With success on earth re-ward-ed, God speed the right, God speed the right.
Like the good and great in sto-ry, If they fail,they fail with glo-ry, God speed the right, God speed the right.

3.

Patient, firm and persevering,
God speed the right ;
Ne'er the event nor danger fearing,
God speed the right;
Pains, nor toils, nor trials heeding,
And in heaven's own time succeeding, God speed the right.
4.

Still their onward course pursuing, God speed the right ;
Every foe at length subduing,
God speed the right ;
Truth, thy cause, whate'er delay it,
There's no power on earth can stay it. God speed the right.

3.

On mountain-top, in valley deep,
We find its presence there The beautiful ! the beautiful! It liveth everywhere.
4.

If so much loveliness is sent
To grace our present home, How beautiful, how beautiful
Will be the world to come!

## LET THE SMULES OF YOUTH APPEARING.

Girls.








SUNG AT THE CITY CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, AT TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, 1846.





These words were written by a young English lady, leaving the shores of her native land, on hearing the distant sound of village bells.


1. Chime a-gain, chime a-gain, beau - ti - ful bells,
2. Chime a-gain, chime-a-gain, beau - ti - ful bells,

Now thy soft mel-o - dy floats on the wind, Lin-ger a - while o'er the deep dusk-y bay,



## SABBATH SCHOOL SONG.



## LET EVERY HEART.



## HAPPY ARE WE. <br> PLEE



-     - ——_



1. Be thou, 0 God, ex - alt - ed high, And as thy glo - ry fills the sky, 2. E - ter - nal are thy mer-cies, Lord, E - ter - nal truth at - tends thy word,


## ASHLAND. S. M.




MAKE ME NO GAUDY CHAPLET.




$-2]$


THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING. Concluded.


## FOR ANNIVERSARY.



Swell the song of grateful praise! Welcome to this day of days, Friendship, friendship, here is full as o-cean. Here we pledre our best return, Love within our hearts shall burn, Ever, ev - er there till death shall find us. Raise we now our grateful song, Thou our pleasures dost prolong, Maker, Si-viour! guide us, we im-plore theo.


fortune proved less blind, With love's own roice to guide us, Un-chang-ing e'er, and fond, With helped his brother man, Then an - gel guests would brighten, The threshold with their wings, And


## OH! WHAT A WORLD TIIIS MIGHT BE. Concluded.



## WINTER BIRDS.



## SPRING, SUMMER AND WINTER.



## FORGET NOT THE DEAD.

1. For - get not the dead, who have lov'd, who have left us, Who bend o'er us now from that bright home a-bove; Be-lieve, nev-er doubt, that the
2. Dear friends of our youth, can we cease to re-mem-ber The last look of life, and the low-phisper'd prayer? Oh cold be our hearts, as the


kindly of those who have left us in tears ; From our lips their dear names other joys should not perish, While time bears our feet thro' the valley of years. float some-times near to our dream-haunt-ed bed, In the loneliest hour, in the crowd, they are by us, For-get not the dead, oh, for-get not the dead!



## DAY IS GENTLY BREAKING. Concluded.





## WHEN THRO' THE TORN SAIL.



1. When thro' the torn sail the wild tompest is strcaming, When o'er the dark wave the red lightning is gleam - ing,
2. O Je-sus, once rocked on the breast of the bil-low, Aroused by the shriek of des-pair from thy pil - low,
3. And 0 , when the whirlwind of passion is rag - ing, When sin in our hearts in sad warfare is wag - ing,


PLEYEL'S HYMN. 7s.


1. Softly now the light of day Fades upon our sight away; Free from care-from labor free, Lord,I would communc with thee.
2. Soon, for me, the light of day Shall forever pass away, Then, from sin and sorrow free, Take me, Lord, to dwell with thee!


3. Lord! thou art good; all nature shows Its mighty Author kind; Thy bounty thro' creation flows, Full, free, and unconfined.
4. The whole, and ev'ry part proclaims Thine infinite good-will; It shines in stars, and flows in streams, And blooms on ev'ry hill.

5. Let us with a joy-ful mind, Praise the Lord, for he is kind; For his mercies shall endure, Ever faithful, ev - er sure. 2. Let us sound his name abroad, For of gods he is the God; Who, with all-commanding might, Fill'd the new-made world with light.


## ERIE. 7s.



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